

## GENERAL BOOTH'S COURSE UPHOLD.

London's War Cry Says Any  
Other Action Would Have  
Destroyed the Army.

Commissioner Ralston Believes That  
the Crisis in the United  
States Is Over.

WAITING FOR BALLINGTON BOOTH.

To Form a New Army, He Says, Is Not  
an Impossible Task—Called a Traitor  
by Brigadier Brewer at Headquarters Yesterday.

By Julian Ralph.  
London, Feb. 25.—Under the caption, "The American Sorrow," in the War Cry's next issue Brannwell Booth writes feelingly of the situation of the Army in New York. He says: "I believe that every thoughtful man will rejoice that in the presence of so great a trial the General has had the grace and courage to adhere unflinchingly in this case affecting a loved member of his own family, to the principle which has been laid down for the guidance of others."

"Every one will see that it would be gravely and immediately destructive of all confidence in the whole administration of the Army if it could appear as though to be his son privileged any man, on that account, to obtain or retain more agreeable positions than other men no less devoted could attain. All faith in the General would be gone and the Army itself would be destroyed by such a violation of the universal sense of justice."

Commissioner Ralston, one of the cleverest, best educated and socially important Salvation officers here, today confirmed the dispatches from New York to the effect that Ballington Booth will leave the Army quietly and with no antagonism.

"The crisis is practically over," said Commissioner Ralston. "Ballington Booth will leave the Army undisturbed, and of course everywhere else changes are being carried out cheerfully with true Army loyalty. Ballington and his wife will probably continue to live and work as private evangelists in America on quite friendly footing with the Army."

"Their position is this: They say, 'We are American citizens; we have established ourselves in America, and can do good there, even if outside the Army, than we could in the Army anywhere else.'"

"It is perfectly wrong to imagine that there is any hostile feeling on the part of Commander Ballington Booth. The foundation of the whole disturbance is the fact that that proportion of the American military—not large enough in number to be styled a minority—has of English interference."

This party in this army has been trying since Ballington Booth to bring about a change, but he has refused to do so, though all not leave America. The flame has been fanned by a report which has been spread about to the effect that Commander Herbert Booth was to be placed in the American command."

"Herbert Booth now has the Canadian Army, and there is, as you know, even greater feeling against Canada in the United States than there is against England. The report, however, is unfounded. It is fairly certain that Commissioner Booth-Tucker, now travelling with the General, will be the next American leader, but he will not, of course, be back for a few weeks, and Eva Booth will take temporary command."

BOOTH CALLED A TRAITOR.

Brigadier Brewer Afterward Modified His  
Ardent Defence of the General's Action.

Whether or not Commander Ballington Booth will enlist an army in opposition to the regular Salvation forces was eagerly discussed at the National Headquarters yesterday.

At Monday's meeting of the divisional officers the secession came very near being an accomplished fact. According to one of the brigadiers, whose name cannot be mentioned, but who is very close to Ballington Booth, five divisional officers expressed to the ex-Commander their willingness to follow him in any movement he might make. These were Brigadiers Richard Evans, William Evans, Glen and Fielding, and Major Stillwell. Some of these spoke in favor of a division, and then, in opposition, Staff Captain E. Vickery and Bowen made appeals for the world-wide unity of the Army, and the matter was dropped.

"If Commander Booth had agreed to lead us then," said the Brigadier, "we could have taken with us to his camp 1,500 of the 2,000 officers of the Army in America. If he were to accept our proposition now Eva Booth, Colonel Nicol and the other representatives of British authority would receive more support, for they have been working hard to retain control. They have communicated with every officer in the country, and our following would not be so large. Then would have been the time for Ballington Booth to take hold."

Adherents of the foreign authority said yesterday that if Staff Captains Vickery and Bowen had spoken first at the meeting the proposition to adhere to Commander and Mrs. Booth would never have been made, and that the Evanses and some other Divisional officers have since realized their mistake and have declared their allegiance to Eva Booth and the General's authority.

AN "AUXILIARY'S" TRE.  
Brigadier Brewer, chief officer of the Massachusetts Division, came out strong yesterday for the world-wide authority of the Army, and in opposition to the Commander. Colonel Nicol was in conversation with a crowd of newspaper men and army officers in the hall on the fourth floor. He was explaining that Commander and Mrs. Booth's order to "farewell" was

but one of twenty-three or twenty-four similar orders in various parts of the world that were in keeping with the fundamental principles of the Army discipline.

No personal feeling against Commander or Mrs. Booth actuated it, he said, nor would any attempt be made to divert the American property of the Army to foreign use. An "auxiliary" from Harlem, who was among the lecturers, shook his fist in the direction of Colonel Nicol, who has a pronounced English accent, and shouted: "America for Americans. Commander and Mrs. Booth have raised this money and who have contributed propose to know what is to be done with it. We won't be bullied by any foreigners. Commander Booth has rights, and they have got to be respected."

The "auxiliary" was a little man, with brown whiskers, and he shook all over with wrath and shouted his words at the top of his voice. Salvationists came running from every quarter to see what the row was about. Brigadier Brewer came out of an office, and as Colonel Nicol withdrew through the crowd the Brigadier threw himself into the breach. His pompadour fairly stood on end with enthusiasm.

PAUSE TO HIS TRUST.  
"Americans! Americans! You talk about America," he shouted. "We are all Americans. Commander Booth is a traitor. He has been false to me and false to his trust. What right have you got to talk about America?"

Then, mounting two or three steps of the stairway, he delivered a harangue denunciatory of Commander Booth, with frequent interruptions from the little "auxiliary" from Harlem and another auxiliary from Morrisania, N. J. There were loud expressions of approval and of dissent from the sentiments expressed, and Booth got so troubled that he had to go down the stairs, and he was followed by some of the officers, who persuaded the warlike auxiliaries to go downstairs.

Brigadier Brewer afterward denied that he had said that Ballington Booth was false to his trust. "I said he was false to me," he said. Brigadier Perry added that if Ballington Booth had been false to him he should consider that he had been false to his trust.

The near adherents of the Commander say that Brigadier Brewer is a turncoat, and that twenty-four hours ago he was firm in his allegiance to the Commander. This Brewer denied.

AN EXPOSURE SHOWN.  
"I believed that Commander Booth's side of the case should be heard," he said, "and if, as his supporters claim, he had been the victim of injustice, I should have been among the first to resent it. I became convinced that there had been no injustice done him, and that is all. I have never wavered in my allegiance to the General's authority."

"The property in his name is held in trust for the Army, and should he attempt to hold it—which he will not—we would take it into the courts. Even criminal action could be taken. Should Commander Booth lead a secession in the Army, hardly an officer would be with him."

Neither faction believes that Commander Booth intends to retain the property now in his name, but his adherents say that he only wishes to comply with all necessary formalities, and consult some of the larger contributors, who have, they say, a right to a voice in its disposition.

Brigadier Perry, of the Finance Department, said yesterday that the entire property of the Army in this country will not exceed in value \$500,000, of which \$325,000 is in the Fourteenth street building.

"Should it be taken from us," he added, "we would get out in the streets with tambourines and begin all over again."

Late in the afternoon Brigadier Brewer issued a statement to the public. The statement was in part as follows:

It would appear that at least nine-tenths of the Salvationists of America are for the retention of Commander and Mrs. Booth, even if a division is to be the result. Nothing is further from the truth. The strongest feelings of patriotic and national prejudice have been appealed to, and it is most natural such an appeal should find a response in multitudes of hearts, especially of those who are not conversant with the real situation in all its details.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have enforced strict and prompt obedience to orders to farewell. Now, any impartial observer will say that it is right for the one under whose con-

mand he is it is right for all, and the very fact that General Booth makes no distinction between his own son and the son of another is a fact that should and does immediately appeal most strongly to the hundreds of thousands of dear, self-denying, suffering Salvationists.

It has been thrown in our teeth over and over again that it is all right for General Booth to move others from one end of the world to another, and when it comes to the removal of one of his children he will not do it; he will be partial. The revelation of the past few days have given the strongest, unqualified denial of these stinging thrusts at the singleness of purpose, purity of motive and absolute impartiality of the grand old man who for over fifty years has made the sorrows and woes of the poorest of humanity his only plea for existence.

He has been true, and when the smoke of battle has rolled away and the cannon of dishonor to the highest interests of the whole country and to the whole world's salvation has ceased to roar, the character of General William Booth, the hero of the world's crisis, will shine forth as clear as the moon rays of the highest sun.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have not been rightly accused, and time will show this to them. The country is not calling for a division. It is true that there has been talk of it, but when I say the country is not calling for a division I mean that the deepest interests of the country lie along the line of unity, along which we have been marching.

The Brigadier's statement closes with an appeal to the auxiliaries to stick to the Army in its entirety.

WHAT MRS. BOOTH DID.  
Brigadier Glen said it was lucky he was not present in the hall when Brigadier Brewer made the attack on Commander Booth.

"I couldn't have kept silent," he said. "When they came over here nine years ago we found difficulty in getting enough to eat, and at one headquarters we hadn't a decent chair to sit upon. I said, 'Booth go to the first day, when he hadn't a cent and didn't know what we were going to do. There were tears in her husband's eyes and he was discouraged. She cheered him up, saying:

"'Never mind, dear. God will care for us. It will be all right.' She went to four New Yorkers known to be philanthropic, but unknown to her, and got the necessary money for us to begin our work and to provide a place to sleep and food in the meantime. We have never known what even ordinary comfort was until the past three years. Now, see the way we are housed and the work we are in a position to do, and all through their efforts. It is pretty hard to be put down and out just as God's work seems to be prospered."

FINANCIAL AID IS READY.  
"Mrs. Booth possessed the faculty of gaining and enlisting auxiliaries as no one else can. In her last trip through the South she enlisted 1,100, and in one trip through New England 800."

"They will remain in America, that is certain. They are not the sort of people to remain idle in God's work, and they have been assured of all the financial aid that may be necessary in anything they may undertake."

Brigadier Glen would not say from what sources these assurances had come. It had been said that \$300,000 had been guaranteed to the Booths, but the Brigadier denied that any specific sum had been named.

OTHERS WHO HAD TO "FAREWELL."  
Colonel Nicol and Eva Booth went to Philadelphia to a big meeting that Commander Ballington Booth was to have addressed. Colonel Nicol yesterday afternoon gave out the following list of National Headquarters at Melbourne; Commissioner Booth-Clibborne, of France and Switzerland; Commissioner Howard, of Great Britain; Commissioner Ruban Bey, of Bombay; Herbert Booth, of Canada; Major Schoch, of Switzerland; Commissioner McKe, of Germany; Major Von Hartmann, of Finland; Commissioner Ridsdale, of Stockholm; Commissioner Oechterlone, of Christiania; Colonel Taylor, of Denmark; Colonel Oliphant, of Holland, and Major Roife, of Jamaica.

"With none of these," he said, "have we had the slightest trouble, and our feeling in the case of Ballington Booth was simply one of amazement and surprise. That was shown by the General's action in sending Ballington Booth's brother and sister here at once to see what the matter was. All we thought would be necessary would be to tell him to go and see his father, but to our utter astonishment he refused."

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## THE BALLINGTON BOOTH'S ASK FOR JUSTICE. Threats Have Been Made to Those Faithful Supporters Who Have Urged Their Old Commander to Again Take His Place at the Army Headquarters.

We feel it is almost useless for us to formulate a reply to the many statements that have been made and to the views that have been expressed during the last few days. This will be the better understood when we explain that we are worn through loss of sleep, overwhelmed with letters and perplexed by the trying course of events.

First—We wish to explain our presence at the Army headquarters yesterday by saying that our most prominent and faithful staff officers naturally wanted to see us again, to hear from our lips the side of the case which had been withheld from them. As this was a private session naturally some inaccuracies have appeared in the press.

Second—In a published statement to our officers and friends, which has found its way into the press, Colonel Nicol states: "For days and nights these three mediators employed every possible argument, appeal and entreaty to beseech the Commanders to visit England," etc. We affirm emphatically that this is erroneous. We had promised Colonel Nicol that we would consider the matter of going to England, but no time for consideration or reasoning was granted, and though overworked in body and mind, we were besieged with threats, calumny and misrepresentations of our motives. We were forced to immediate decision, and though Colonel Nicol cabled repeatedly to London, showing them the disaster that would follow this policy, they persisted in it, and the interviews culminated in the peremptory action of Commandant Herbert Booth, which in this circular they again repudiate. All we can add on this matter is that the policy of the International Headquarters, particularly through their representatives, was not considerate or conciliatory, but, on the contrary, was attended with ungenerous insinuations, misrepresentations and an arrogance most damaging to their own interests.

Third—We cannot refrain from calling upon the officers of the Salvation Army, as well as the public, to loudly voice their feelings of justice on a point of present moment, viz: That no member of the staff or captain in the field should be allowed to suffer for their love, fidelity or service to us at this trying juncture. Some have acted as messengers to us, bringing our personal mail; others have respected our wish that our late resting place be kept unknown; one or two have brought us news of the welfare of our dear little ones at home, while yet others, seeking only what they believed to be the good and safety of the movement in the United States, went so far as to ask us to again take our place at headquarters. Threats have been made to these dear officers, whose goodness and character are unquestioned, and of those who have committed no other crime than that of retaining a very natural loyalty to us. Should one of these be dismissed for the above reasons and lose thereby home and position, we call upon all, both in and out of the ranks, to protest both strongly and effectively.

Fourth—We have not yet made over the properties of the Army, as we shall naturally seek legal advice. We have informed international representatives in New York that all communication between us from now on must be through our lawyers.

Fifth—We cannot say what we ourselves will do. We deprecate haste in important matters, and as we are no longer under the rule of International Headquarters in England, we are free to act with thought and deliberation.

To our friends we would state that all letters and dispatches sent to Montclair, N. J., will reach us safely. We send loving remembrance to troops and friends.

Ballington Booth  
Mauch Booth

"It is a scandal and an outrage to say that the General is any way trying to Anglicize the American branch of the Army. We are all Salvationists, whether we work in America or Hindostan, and it is the General's duty to assume the national characteristics of the nation in which we are laboring."

A NEW ARMY IS POSSIBLE.

Commander Ballington Booth Believes It  
Could Do as Much Good as  
the Present One.

Commander Ballington Booth and his wife, of the Salvation Army, were at their cozy home at Montclair, N. J., yesterday, resting after the strain of the past few days. Commander Booth said that he received his final naturalization papers in May, 1894, and thoroughly believes in the American people.

"During the nine years I have been in command of the American branch of our Army," he added, "I have made a study of Americans, their manners, customs and institutions, and am proud to say that I am for Americans and of them."

"There are 900 rules in the Salvation Army code, and under the English rule a strict compliance to these rules is expected and required, but I question whether this stringent method of conducting the affairs of the army is the best. How easy it is to lead a man to hell, even into the smoke of the sulphur, but we cannot drive them to heaven."

"I think the hearts of the people can be reached by broad rules and regulations. It is the 'militarism'—to coin the word—of the English code that I abhor. I question whether arrogant, unyielding laws without love is the right system for teaching a great people the truth and to love God."

"I have had numberless experiences that my views were right. When I deemed it best to transfer any officer from his post and he advanced reasons why it would not be for the glory of God for him to leave a place where he was doing good service, my method has invariably been to write him, telling him fairly and kindly my reasons for wishing to make the change, the result invariably was that the next time a transfer was ordered that officer would go any length to obey, and that without any hard feelings against me in his heart. My motto has always been 'Our God, Our Army and Our Country.'"

"The English fashion is now in absolute control at the Fourteenth street headquarters," continued the Commander. "We believe the proper way to proceed is to maintain a dignified silence and wait."

"Every one is watching the present management and the Army is in such a position before the public that they cannot do wrong without receiving public censure. I have not seen the members of the Carnegie Hall Committee for several days, and have advised all the officers who have come to me for instructions to stick to the Army and continue their work."

"Mrs. Booth and myself do not think that as much good will be done for our great cause by methods that are incompatible with the natures of Americans. I am free to confess that, although we have not made up our minds in reference to our future actions, we will be largely influenced by the actions of the committee headed by Messrs. Depew and Dodge and who are working in our interest."

"I believe it is the wish of the great majority of the Army in this country that we continue in command, and believing that the success of the organization here is due largely to Mrs. Booth and myself, it does not seem like an impossible task to build up another Army which will do good just as effectively as the older one."

Mrs. Booth then added a statement to her husband's. She said: "We want a few days of rest after the years we have labored in the field. We have seen but little of each other and had no real home life. We have been very weary, both in mind and in body. Neither of us have slept much since this difficulty has presented itself. Last night was the first I have slept, but it will all come out right."

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## REPUBLICANS AT DAGGER'S POINT.

Continued from First Page.

and while he is anxious to be known as a free coinage man, he cannot afford, in view of the large wool interests in his State, to vote against a tariff bill. He had been paired with some Democratic member, but he was so anxious to go on record that, as a special favor, he asked Senator Platt to take his pair, so that he could vote, and the always obliging Connecticut Senator acceded to his request.

The politics in today's unexpected sensation is probably found in the desire of the Eastern Republicans to prevent Senator Carter, of Montana, from making a demonstration to-morrow. He is set down for a speech then, and the New England Republicans had an intimation that he would speak too plainly of the divisions in the Republican ranks, and thereby lay blame where it did not belong. On the authority of a distinguished Senator, it may be taken up the tariff bill was only suggested minutes before the scheme was sprung in the Senate.

The Democrats had barely time to agree upon a policy of neutrality. The situation was interesting enough for them, because it involved the destruction of their political enemies. They did not interest themselves in the fight. With the exception of the irrepressible Harris, none of them said a word.

ON MORRILL'S SUGGESTION.  
The incident as a whole is worthy of careful description. During the morning hours, and just after an unsuccessful attempt to alien, of Nebraska, to have a Populist doorkeeper appointed, Senator Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee, sent a resolution to the clerk's desk, proposing to take up the House Tariff bill. The name of Morrill has been associated with the tariff in various forms for a generation. Mr. Morrill began with a brief statement as to the complication on the tariff bill. He said it had been apparent for many months that there was a deficiency in the revenue, and that during every month since the present tariff bill went into effect there had been a deficiency.

"How was it before?" interjected Mr. Cockrell.  
Mr. Morrill went on to state that the deficiency up to this time reached \$20,000,000. "If we go on at the same rate," said he, "the deficiency will be \$30,000,000 for the year. It is certainly manifest that Congress should do something to relieve the Treasury and assist in the revival of business. Therefore," concluded the Senator, "I move that we proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill."

Immediately there was a buzz of excited comment through the chamber, and quick preparations for the vote were made by the various elements. The roll call proceeded, with many interruptions, to allow Senators to pair. The announcement that Mr. Morrill's motion had been defeated (yeas 22, nays 33) was not unexpected, in view of the vote some days ago. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas.  
REPUBLICANS—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cameron, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Mitchell (of Oregon), Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup—22.

Nays.  
REPUBLICANS—Cannon, Carter, Debois, Mantle, Teller—5.

DEMOCRATS—Bacon, Bates, Barry, Caffery, Call, Chilton, Cockrell, George, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hill, Lindsay, Martin, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Walhall, White—22.

POPULISTS—Allen, Butler, Jones (of Nevada), Kyle, Peffer and Stewart—6.  
"When the previous vote showed a majority against proceeding with the tariff bill," said he, "I believed that the bill was defeated. But in order to give opportunity for any possible change of view, and change of vote, this further motion was made to take up the tariff bill. But it was now evident," Mr. Morrill went on, "that the Republican party is in the minority in the United States Senate."

DERIDED THE SENATOR.

A chorus of derisive laughter came from the Democratic side of the chamber at this statement. Mr. Morrill, not noticing the interruption, proceeded to state that in his judgment the tariff bill was defeated by a vote including five silver Republicans and six Populists. There was no substantial change in the present and former votes. It settled all questions of doubt. The Senator said that the Republican members of the Finance Committee would be ready at any time before Congress adjourned to come to the relief of the Treasury. "But as to this bill," concluded Mr. Morrill, "I do not think it would become me to ask any further time."

Mr. Morrill had spoken with trembling voice, but in great earnestness, and every word was followed with keen interest. The galleries had filled to overflowing, and crowds were at all the gallery doors, seeking admission.

Senator Teller secured recognition as soon as Mr. Morrill concluded. The Colorado Senator spoke with much earnestness. A keen vein of sarcasm and bitterness ran through his entire discourse. He scornfully referred to the assertion of Mr. Morrill that there was not a Republican majority in the Senate and said that that fact had long been known and recognized. Then he said:

"This motion is made out of time, and is most unseemly. The Senator from Vermont declares that certain Republican Senators are no longer members of the party. The Senator from Montana is as good a Republican as the Senator from Vermont. I charge it here that this bill was never introduced in either body, nor has it been supported in this body, with any idea that it would become a law. It was originated for political capital, and if the Senator from Vermont thinks that he can embarrass us simply because we do not agree with him on every subject, he is entirely mistaken. I vote against taking the bill up, and I will remain in the Republican party in spite of the suggestions of the Senator from Vermont."

It was known that the bill could not pass unless it received Democratic or Populist votes, and it was publicly stated that it would never pass. It was simply introduced for the purpose of political gain and political advantage.

"I have read no man out of the Republican party," interrupted Senator Morrill.

READ OUT OF THE PARTY.  
"We have been read out by the Senator from Vermont and by the Republican press. And we have been notified that unless we

change our views upon the financial question and submit to the Cleveland Democracy and the Morrill Republicanism, we will be put out of the party. But we can get along without the party as well as the party can get along without us. We will not permit the newspapers or the Finance Committee to read us out of the party. We will stay in it until we get ready to get out. These Senators will stay in the Republican party and continue to discharge their duties as they see fit regardless of the ideas of the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Morrill, and his colleagues."

John Sherman—tall, gaunt and grizzly as a shell-bark hickory on a frosty morning—rose quickly in his place. He was trembling with emotion and looked the statesman of twenty years ago. He followed in a great speech, an effort that from the very nature of the circumstances was unprepared, and naturally eloquent. All the thwarted ambitions of this old man found vent through his tongue. He was bitter and conciliatory by turns. He has more real and imaginary scores to pay than any other man since Blaine has passed from among the living. He was annoyed by the strong personality of Teller, who can say the keenest and bitterest things in the most unexpected manner. Therefore everybody listened intently as John Sherman, "the old buckeye," as he likes to be called, began.

"A member of the Finance Committee," he said, "I disclaim all partisan feeling in reference to the bill that the Senator from Vermont moves to bring before the Senate. That bill does not belong to any party. Its only merit is that it proposes to provide \$40,000,000 for revenue. It is a bill prepared for an occasion, not a political one. I say now I shall vote for any tax whatever that may be prepared by anybody, whether Democrat, Populist or Republican, that will supply sufficient revenue for the Government. It is a disgrace to civilization that we are expending \$30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the Government, and that Congress now in session with both houses fully armed with power to furnish the revenue is idle and refuses to act. I will vote for a tax on tea, coffee, or anything, in order to meet the deficiency. A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people of this country."

"IN THE NAME OF HEAVEN."

"I have not one word to say about Populists. I have not one word to say to wound my friend from Colorado, Mr. Teller, or any one else. I do not wish to arraign any individual, but I do want to appeal to the Senate of the United States. The other house having sent us over so faultily a bill, let us take it up and if it is not right let us make it right and send it back to the House, and we will have an easy conscience. But for us to adjourn with these deficiencies accruing more and more, as I say, not a money action to be taken by either of the great parties or by any party that is responsible for it. There is no poverty in this country, no unwillingness to pay taxes, no reason why taxes should not be levied, and if the taxes proposed by the bill are not right, let us in the name of heaven provide others."

"My humble friend, Mr. Morrill, has done all in his power to ass the bill. Every Senator knows that the hopes and expectations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, as made in these reports, have been erroneous, not from any wilful design on their part, but because they did not see the natural tendency of a course of measures, which every day left the Government more and more in debt, and unwilling Senator Harris—Why does not the Senator advise the Treasury Department to coin the \$35,000,000 seigniorage, and the balance of the silver that lies in the Treasury idle, and utilize it to answer the purposes of the Treasury."

Sherman—That is a question that has been asked—that is a question that is in duty bound to do under the third section of what is called the Sherman act.

Sherman—The Senator wishes to divert me to the question of the free coinage of silver. That has been tried and tested in the House of Representatives freshly elected by the people, when, by a majority of at most 2 to 1, the judgment of the House of Representatives, the representatives of the people for unequal and exact districts, brought out the fact that the country pronounced their denunciation of the most foolish and dangerous policy of departing from the now lawful standards of money by the country. It is not enough for the Senator to say to me that the Senate could provide a remedy by providing for the free coinage of silver, when the fact is that ten States, whose twenty Senators voted for free coinage of silver, contain a less population than two-thirds of that of the State

Boils  
It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful curcles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure  
blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood  
build me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for twenty people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine."

MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

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The old story of Prometheus is a parable, an allegory. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire, and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Caucasus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was picked away. Are his sufferings to be imagined? Yes, and realized.

Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fire. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overworked, the bowels become clogged, they cannot dispose of the food that is given them. The impurities back up on the liver. Then come the vultures. The sufferings from an outside, visible hurt, are a mere scratch to the tortments of a diseased liver.

But, moderns are ahead of the ancients. There is a sequel to the old story. Dr. Pierce is the author. His "Golden Medical Discovery" is more than a sequel to the vultures of dyspepsia and its kindred diseases. Every atom of the "Discovery" is an active agent against disease. It is as like a fire, wherever it goes, it is sure to burn the disease out. There is no more need of suffering from dyspepsia than there is of hanging one's self.

Mr. W. Rogers, of 507 Grignon St., Louisville, Ky., has this to say for himself and the "Golden Medical Discovery": "I was a dyspeptic. I had not had a comfortable night in six years. I have taken the Golden Medical Discovery. I am now fifty years old. I feel thirty years younger."

Willie Rogers

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of Ohio. The Senate does not represent the people, it represents the States."

Mr. Sherman closed with an eloquent appeal for action and a prophecy that the silver cause would never in the future have the influence it had exerted in the past. The future would bring a sound and stable currency, every dollar of coin or paper being equal to every other dollar. But, Mr. Sherman said, he would not consider his duty performed until he had urged that Congress provide the measures necessary to give the Government sufficient revenue. And the Senator warned the Senate that if this Congress adjourned and went home without giving relief every man responsible for the inaction would be severely dealt with by the people.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, took the floor to declare that the tariff bill was as dead as Julius Caesar, but business interests demanded that the statement be made emphatically that the bill was dead. He hoped it would never be heard from again, and that the responsibility should rest where it belonged.

WHAT THE VOTE MEANS.

There was Presidential policies in